The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,452.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 56	For Annum	Rs. 66
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First insertion	Rs. 0 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted to Borrow or Employ, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

Terms for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our current ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

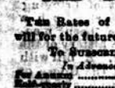
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Non-pareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 5.

All Communications, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSE-BEH, MUJEURGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. CASSIERES, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Cockburn, as above, on FRIDAY, the 10th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Cashmere for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Mocha and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. AROUT, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on the 21st current.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Tuticorin	19
" Beliapatam	12	" Colombo	20
" Vingorla	12	" Galle	21
" Goa	13	" Negapatam	23
" Karwar	13	" Madras	25
" Mangalore	14	" Cocanada	26
" Cannanore	15	" Vizagapatam	29
" Tellicherry	15	" Chittagong	30
" Calicut	16	" Calingapatam	30
" Beypore	16	" Gopalpore	31
" Cochin	17	" False Point	31
" Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	Apr. 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line at through rates to those ports, by transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilletjap, Palembang, Pontiack, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEEN, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 932 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		March.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSHIRE	26
" Kurrachee	14	" Mahomerah	28
" Muscat	17	" Bussorah	29
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Bushire	31
" Linga	21	" Linga	April. 5
" Bahrein	24	" Bunder Abbas	6
" Bushire	25	" Lask	8
		" Muscat	10
		" Kurrachee	12
		Arrives BOMBAY	16

Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bussorah, Bushire, Fao, Bussreh, and Mahomerah will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, arrived from CALCUTTA, per S.S. SCANDERIA, on the 25th May 1872, are hereby informed that the Owners have recovered compensation from the KILLARNEY, S.S., and that a sum of Rs. [illegible] been apportioned by the Average Adjuster to be allowed on Cargo who have contributed to the [illegible] which sum will be refunded to such Consignees on their Claims to the Undersigned. If Claims are not received on or before 1st April next the balance than [illegible] Rs. Owners.

NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR AND [illegible] STEAM COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.	
EYDARFIN	D. Benedictson	2264	450	18th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. R. Andersen	1960	400	20th	Suez, &c.
TARTAR	W. Woodcott	2777	600	27th	Southampton.
				April.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2736	450	3rd	Suez, &c.
EL DORADO	W. Cay	2508	450	6th	London direct.
MALTA	W. C. Sherwood	3002	500	10th	Southampton.
ASSAM	G. T. Coles	2023	500	17th	Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2023	450	24th	Southampton.
				May.	
SAMPHIRE	C. Symons	2021	370	1st	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	R. Gray	3422	550	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change at Malta.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Turin to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the Company's Godown on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., as no assurance that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J.C. Basot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H.P.) will be despatched as above carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Colombo.

Her Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no berthage will be allowed on any other occasion, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,026 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs.	660
Second Class	"	370

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE splendid Steamer GALA, 2,001 Tons Gross Register, 300 Horse Power nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, has superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

She carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Passage may be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer PERSIA, Captain R. Joy, will leave for LONDON about the 30th March, and has excellent accommodation for a few First-Class Saloon Passengers. FARE—£40.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Treacher's Building, Esplanade.

HUGHES AND NEPHEWS LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT MARCH 12TH.

THE fast and favorite Steamship ATALANTA, A 1, 1,743 Tons net Register, will sail as above. She has very comfortable First-Class accommodation. Passage Money £40. Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Shipping Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	P.H.	
JUNO,	3,194,	400,	on 10th March 1876.
CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 25th March 1876.
ISTROS,	3,800,	400,	on 10th April 1876.
A Passenger Steamer on			10th May 1876.
Ditto			on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 0	£35 0 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£33 0 0	£25 10 0	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 0	£24 0 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 0	£13 0 0	£6 5

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

[illegible] CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, arrived from CALCUTTA, per S.S. SCANDERIA, on the 25th May 1872, are hereby informed that the Owners have recovered compensation from the KILLARNEY, S.S., and that a sum of Rs. [illegible] been apportioned by the Average Adjuster to be allowed on Cargo who have contributed to the [illegible] which sum will be refunded to such Consignees on their Claims to the Undersigned. If Claims are not received on or before 1st April next the balance than [illegible] Rs. Owners.

NICOL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A LIMITED NUMBER of the Public can be accommodated in the Dockyard to WITNESS the EMBARKATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., on SATURDAY, the 11th instant. Reserved seats being provided for Ladies. Visitors are requested to enter the Dockyard not later than 10 A.M. by the Northbrook Gate, alighting at the Canopy, empty Carriages driving out of the Main Gate and waiting outside as ordered by the Police.

The Processional Carriages will be arranged in order in the Dockyard by the Police.

After His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has embarked, and His Excellency the Governor and High Officials have left the Canopy, the Carriages of Visitors will be called in at the Main Gate, taking up visitors at the Canopy and leaving by the Northbrook Gate.

MORNING DRESS—FROCK COATS and HELMETS.

OFFICERS IN FULL DRESS.

G. T. ROBINSON,
9th March 1876. Superintendent of Marine.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, 10TH MARCH,

NEW MAGDALENE.

Mercy Merrick ..... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH,

New Burlesque,

ESMERALDA;

or the

SENSATION GOAT.

Esmeralda ..... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 2.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. UTOPIA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The above steamer will start punctually at 12 o'clock NOON on SATURDAY, the 11th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11-30 A.M. at latest. A Steam Launch, flying the Anchor Flag, will run between the steamer and the Apollo Bunder from 9 A.M. until the steamer starts for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1876.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE Teak-built and Copper-fastened Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, of the Register Tonnage of 745 41-120 Tons, built at Natmoo, Tenasserim Division, in 1838. The Northumberland is a handy ship for the Country Trade, and having had extensive repairs in 1873 at Calcutta, could now be made ready for sea at a moderate expense.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1876.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public that from the 1ST of APRIL they will REMOVE to the Premises now occupied by Messrs. BADHAM & Co.

MIDDLE COLABA.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Ground Floor of a HOUSE in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. N. C. Bentu, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
38, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, a QUANTITY of UNSERVICEABLE STORES such as Files, Fellows, Sockets, &c., also 1 unfit reserve one 6-Horse Power Vertical Steam Engine with Boiler and a quantity of serviceable Chain 3 and 4 inch.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the lots to be removed within one week.

W. S. HATCH, Colonel,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Bags of Bengal Rice, Chests of Green Tea, Gunnies, Dry and Wet Dates, Goa Cotton Lace and Slippers, China and Singapoor Mats, Dried Lemonpeel, Pots of Ghee, Canoes, and other Miscellaneous Articles, together with a quantity of Iron Weights, Scales and other Unserviceable Dead Stock, will be held at the Town Custom House on MONDAY, the 13th instant.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 P.M. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

H. L. WRIGHT,
Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

Bombay, Custom House, March 1876.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદ્રાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કમ્પની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of March 1876, at 3 P.M. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Auditors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

હા. મુલજી જેઠાણી કમ્પની.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March 1876, both days inclusive.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR KENNELS. It is also of use for *their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Signature of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,

[illegible] in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable [illegible] of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild [illegible] ration, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Rose Aylmer, 7th March 1871, 18,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, [illegible] symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a [illegible] cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder [illegible] girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty [illegible] request you will do the same. "FRED. WILMOTT."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggists.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed,

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL CREW TOPS.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for infants. It is equally adapted for Adults in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Lactose is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

[illegible]LVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

[illegible]d Nervous Head-	Rheumatism.
[illegible] Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
[illegible]ctions.	Sciatica.
	Gout.
[illegible]sts, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
	Kidney Complaints.
	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

KEMP & Co.,

[illegible]ON HOUSE, BOMBAY

[illegible]COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible] is hereby given, that the THIRD [illegible]NARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company [illegible] been ADJOURNED to 4 o'clock P.M., WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, [illegible] in addition to the business previously advertised, it [illegible]roposed that a Director be appointed in the place of [illegible]ER MOORARJEE, deceased.

[illegible] TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will continue [illegible]SED until the said Adjourned Meeting shall have taken [illegible].

E. M. FOGO, Chairman.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING [illegible]ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," Bombay Gazette Office.

INDIAN CIGARS.—TRICHINOPOLY, PONNIERY and BURMAH. No. 2, Bridge Street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travel-Lers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Caps Seel-skin	5	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	6	0
Warm Suits	30	0	Caps	6-8	to 8	Cash Bags	2	12
Overcoats and Invercasses	35	0	Travelling Hats	3-8	to 4	Courier do	4-8	to 12
Capes from			Cardigan Jackets, very warm	6-8	to 12	Money Belts	2-8	to 6
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0	Tartan Rugs	6-8	to 12	Sovereign Boxes	1-8	to 3
Pyjamas	3	0	Sheets, per pair		9	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to		2	Air Pillows	5	0
White do.	4	8	Blankets	each	10	Travelling do	1	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maunds	10 to	15	English Feather do	7	8
English Cambric do	4	0	*Rezais* or Quilts		5	Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From	22	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8				Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Spun Silk do	11	0				Cotton do	15	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0				Rug Straps	1-8	to 2
Bathing Drawers	2	0				Waterproof Coats	10	0
Gents' Under Pants do	2	8				40-Inch Drab Twill and Tweed Dressing	6	0
Gents' Cotton Socks do	8	8				Razors, White Water-[illegible]	4	8
Warm do	15	8				[illegible]ed Collars	4	0
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8				[illegible]rs [illegible]os.	6	0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose do	13	8				Gents' [illegible]kerchiefs	5	0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do	9	8				[illegible]es	2	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from do	2-8	to 12				Mits	1	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8				Mufflers	2	12
						Ties, Scarfs	2	8
						Sailors' Knot	1-8	to 3
						Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8	to 4

	Rs.	a.
Fillers for Travellers covered Wicker from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	0
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8	to 12
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. Strops	3-8	to 8
Nail Scissors	1-8	to 1
Champagne Taps		8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6	to 12

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our [illegible] Catalogue FREE on Application.

SHIRT MAKERS,

23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"VERY IMPORTANT"

TO

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a **Special Department** *for their Celebrated* **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,
The Mediterranean,
and the continent of Europe.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 17	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Fitted Dressing Pouches	27	0
Overland do	25	0	Travelling Hats	5	0	Portmanteaux or [illegible]	12	8
Warm do	35	0	Bathing Drawers	2	0	Overland Trunks	23	0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35	0	Linen Faced Collars, doz	0	12	Solid Leather Trunks	49	0
Dressing Gowns, from	10	0	Do. Cuffs do	0	12	Extra Large do	75	0
Pyjamas	16	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	0	9	Black Hide Bags	8	8
Oxford Shirts	26	0	Cotton Socks	0	8	Best Hide Gladstone	35	0
White do	23	8	Warm do	0	15	Cash Bags	0	12
Flannel do			Light Sun Umbrellas	3	12	Courier Bags	0	12
Shrunk	49	0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6	8	Soiled Linen do	0	12
Silk and Wool	52	0	Sheets, per pair	2	8	Money Belts	3	8
Do. Pants	14	0	Pillow Cases, each	0	8	Sovereign Boxes	2	0
	24	0	Blankets	2	0	Tiffin Baskets	20	0
Sleeping Suits, each	6	8	Marseilles Quilts	12	8	Air Pillows	4	0
	to		Wool Down Quilts	18	8	Cork Mattrasses	19	8
	17	8	Blankets, each	9	8	English Feather Pillows	7	8
Cardigan Jackets	9	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maunds	from 15	0	Horse Hair do	7	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0				Travelling do	2	0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	14				Air Pillows	4	0
Warm Mufflers, each	2	0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch		6	Canvas Shoes per pair	4	8
Pin Scarfs	1	0	Toilet Covers, each		9	Leather Slippers	4	8
Sailor's Knot	1	12						

	Rs.	a.
Tray Hinge Baths	20	0
Portmanteaux or Travelling Trunk	8	0
Bath Brushes, large	2	8
Sponge Bags	1	0
Soap Boxes, Metal	1	0
Soap, Three Tablets for	0	12
Marine Soap do	0	12
Tooth Brushes	0	10
Tooth Brush Cases	0	10
Nail Brushes	1	0
Cloth Brushes	2	8
Hat Brushes	2	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10	8
Hair Brushes or Horn Combs	1	0
Pocket, in Leather Case	0	12
Shoe Horns	0	10
Overland Chairs, Best Birch	6	0
Hand Mirrors	1	0
Best Eau de Cologne	2	0
Tooth Paste	1	0
Playing Cards	1	0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

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PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

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REAL SCOTCH TWEED for Suits.

Do. in Checks and Squares.

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FASHIONABLE DOESKINS and CASHMERES for Trowsers.

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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100

N.B.—The above volumes would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colours, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

Groups of Children and Large Indoor Subjects, Family Groups and Portraits, Views, Cows and Animals to [illegible] order, in Oil or Water Colours.

[illegible] 10th, 1876. 38, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from Major B. Williams of the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the undermentioned valuable carriage horses, the property of Government, purchased for the use of H. R. H. will be put up to Auction by Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co., on the 15th instant, in the Compound at the back of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Offices, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

Kildare Kenneth	A handsome pair of upstanding Bay Waler Geldings, about 4 and 5 years old, and about 15-3 high, very fast and showy.
Deuness Barney	A strong powerful pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 4 and 6 years old, and about 15-2 high.
Colaba Malaba	A handsome pair of T. B. Waler, a Gelding and a Horse, about 6 and 7 years old, and 15-2 high.
Sweet heart Baronet	A handsome pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 7 and 10 years old, and 15-1 high, very fast steppers and useful horses in tandem or saddle.

The above horses are in regular work and are perfectly quiet in harness and can be seen any day between 8-30 and 5 P.M. in Sir William's Camp at Wellington Reclamation ground.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS

ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, Jet Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

CRAWFORD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 9TH MARCH 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 12,000 bales, prices on the spot being unchanged, but to arrive 1-16d. per lb. lower. Fair Omra with the fair clause March-April shipment Cape is quoted at 4 5-16d., Good Fair Omra with the G. F. clause April-May shipment Canal at 4¼d. Good Ginned Broach with the F. G. F. clause March-April shipment Canal at 5 11-16d. per lb.

"This morning's market opened unchanged; probable sales 10,000, actual imports 11,000 bales.

New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid-Uplands at 12⅞ cents., but May shipment is at 13 5-16 cents., a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	15,000	9,000	15,000
Five days' ,, ...	60,000	43,000	56,000
Total since 1st Sept....	3,549,000	3,022,000	3,206,000

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market only a limited business is reported.

The London Coffee Market is dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt. Cochin Cocoanut Oil is 15s. per ton higher, but Ceylon is unchanged. Bombay Linseed has declined 1s. on the spot and 6d. per quarter to arrive.

Oilseeds this morning are quoted at 94; French [illegible] advanced to

In Piece Goods we hear of no transa[illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	P. c.			
200,000	100	all	9p.c	Agra Bank	88
24,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.c	Bank of Bombay New...	691
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	6 p.c	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	6 p.c	Hong. & Financial Bank.	300
40,000	250	all	5 p.c	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	8 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
200	500	200	8 p.c	Albert Ginning Co.....	760
200	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,150
180	25,000	1,000	430 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	80	Bellary	705 xd.
154	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New) ...	400
200	500	all	40 p.c	Indian Press Co.....	290
400	250	all	8 p.c	Broach Cotton Co.....	100
400	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co	225
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,250	all	100 p.c	Colaba Press Co	2,200
500	500	all	NIL.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	200
200	1,000	all	100 p.c	East India Press Co.....	925 xd
150	5,000	all	Rs.300	Fort Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	1,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.....	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	435
200	500	all	100 p.c	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
150	...	1,500	200 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 p.c	Rasoon's Press Co.....	260
400	500	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	445
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	975 xd
150	250	all	19 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
600	1,000	...	125p.c*	Vullart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE SHIP VARUNA, 1,270 tons Captain A. J. Philip will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S S.S. CASTOR, Captain G. Marussig, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 8th instant at noon.

THE BARQUE VILLE DE MARSEILLE, 576 tons, Captain X. Lot, will sail to-day for Calcutta with 100 bales cotton, 17,054 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

THE S.S. GOLDEN HORN, 1,023 tons, Captain J. Kidder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (February 29th.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Bates and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and a general cargo.

THE S.S. ROMULUS, 922 tons, Captain G. Haigh, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff (February 8th,) via Port Said and the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,472 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
8	Romulus (s).....	Haigh	Cardiff. Feb 8.
9	Golden Horn	Kidder	Aden, Feb 29.
	Travancore	Andrews	Venice, Feb 11.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
8	H M S Malabar.....	Kelly	England.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Varuna, Philip, to Liverpool.

Barque Ville de Marseille, Lot, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Yeddo, to Liverpool.

Steamer Gwalior, to China, &c.

Steamer Golden Horn, to Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.

5 Malda (s) .....Sharp.....Bombay, Feb 13.
Hereford ..... Elsden ..... Melbourne, Jan 12.
County of Peebles..Miller .....Glasgow, Aug 14.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.

5 D. of Argyll (s) ....
Mahabuleshwar ....
British Empire ....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31 Teazer, ss, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
Feb. 2 May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.
14 Albuquerque, S Dr, Jones, from Sea.
15 Duplelx, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
17 Opah, ss, Dickens, from Cardiff.
18 Kingston, ss, Chitham, from Cardiff.
19 Paraguay, ss, Williams, from Singapore.
19 Scepire, ss, Shotton, from Newcastle.
20 Golden Horn, ss, Kidder, from Cardiff.
20 Khartoum, E G boat, Ebrahim, from Zeila.
20 Punjaub, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
22 Juno, H M S, Pollard, from Portsmouth.
23 Atalanta, P S R, Bruge, from Brest.
23 Goodhope, ss, Bainton, from Kurrachee.
23 Calipso, ss, Boogojevich, from Bombay.
23 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, from London.
23 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from Suez.
24 August, ss, Christensen, from Kurrachee.
24 Kate, ss, Thomson, from Rangoon.
25 Irrawaddy, ss, Guvain, from Marseilles.
25 Mansoura E ss, Sais, fr m Zeila.
25 Arethusa, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.
25 Erskine, ss, Shields, from Glasgow.
26 Bokhara, s., Anderson, from Calcutta.
26 Benaldo, ss, Newman, from Bombay.
27 Orestes, ss, Bewley, from Liverpool.
27 Scotland, ss, James, from London.
27 Jumna, ss, Airey, from Portsmouth.
28 Legislator, ss, Tutton, from Rangoon.
28 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
28 Oriental, ss, Sheill, from London.
29 Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Cardiff.
Mar. 1 Dalhousie, H M S, Powell, from Vingoria.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23 Paraguay, ss, Williams, to Jeddah.
23 Goodhope, ss, Bainton, to Genova.
23 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Bombay.
24 Opah, ss, Dickens, to Bombay.
24 Khartoum, E G boat, Ebrahim, to Z la.
24 Calipso, ss, Bogojevich, to Trieste.
24 Yorkshire, ss, Langley, to Calcutta.
24 August, ss, Christensen, to Havre.
25 Punjaub, ss, Henderson to Zanzibar.
25 Atalante, P S R, Bruge, to Saigon.
25 Kate, ss, Thomson, to London.
25 Irrawaddy, ss, Gauvain, to China.
26 Juno, H M S, Pollard, to China.
26 Benaldo, ss, Newman, to Liverpool.
27 Bokhara, ss, Anderson to London.
27 Orestes, ss, Bewley, to Singapore.
27 Scotland ss, James, to Calcutta.
27 Jumna, ss, Airey, to Bombay.
28 Duplelx, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
28 Kingston, ss, Chitham, to Bombay.
28 Scepire, ss, Shotton, to Aden.
28 Legislator, ss, Tutton, to Liverpool.
28 Kashgar ss, Baker to Venice.
29 Golden Horn, ss, Kidder, to Bombay.
29 Oriental, ss, Sheill, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, from Socotra.
May Frere, I G S, Guthree, from Perim.
Albuquerque, S Dr, Jones, from Sea.
Mansoura E ss, Sais, from Zeila.
Areth ss, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.
Erskine, ss, Shields, from Glasgow.
Jumna, ss, Airey, from Portsmouth—Passed out.
Gladys, ss, Britiain, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie H M S, Powell, from Vingoria.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Ambassador—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co
Persia—154 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co.
Atalanta s—36 bales wool, Moorjee Ramdass ; 94 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 62 cwts dry ginger, Tearsee Soorjee.

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—8 bundles carpets, C Bouseviille and Co.
Hydaspes s—10 cases vermillion, Panchund Heerachund ; 154 cases oilbaums, 1383 cwts myrabollams, Abba Esse ; 73 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Tarbhoy ; 1 bundle and 9-2 pieces E teeth Jairam Damoder ; 60 packages clov s, Jairashboy Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Swaledale s—1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydaspes s—10 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australie s—450 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

June s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 60 bales cotton, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—148 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 20 bales cotton, and 38 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 310 cwts red raisin, S N Tulloch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Bell, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, on duty, from Poona.
Vas Hamasagh, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secundrabad.
Anderson, Col, Bengal 31st Regt, on furlough, from Allahabad.
Alexander, Lieut, Bengal Infantry, on Med Cert., from Nowgaon.
Webster, Lieut Col, Bengal 9th Regt N I, on Med Cert., from Morar.

MARCH 9.

Walter, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Erving, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bowen, Captain, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Montgomerie, Madras R E, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

O'Kearney, Surg Major, Bombay I M D, on leave, to Ashghure.
Bell, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, on duty, to Deesa.
Adye, Lieut, Bengal 14th Regt, on duty, to Seetapore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt W Pitt, R E, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment in the P W Dept.

The undermentioned Officers is allowed furlough to Europe for [illegible]ate, under Rule 14, Clause I of the [illegible]ode :—

[illegible] Regt N I.

[illegible]er is allowed furlough to Europe for [illegible]ficate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough [illegible]

[illegible]8th Regt N I.

[illegible]C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in [illegible] which will be granted to him by the [illegible]y.

[illegible]th Foot, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Gwalior [illegible] Proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to h m by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Sub-Condr T Rafford, Bengal Comst Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Maj A R Wilson, S C, Wing Officer, 7th Regt N I.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted permission by H M the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Col R Baigrie, c B, S C.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave on the periods specified :—

Lieut Col P. Barnes, S C, 2 months, P A, Capt R Hennell, Infantry, 3 months, M C, Maj C E Fisher, S C, 7 months, P A, and 2 M Rest, 8 C, 3 months, M C.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to retire from the Service from the dates specified :—

Surg Maj R G Lord, 28th Jan 1876, and Surg-Maj J Y Smith, 21st Feb 1876.

Maj Genl R C Wormald, Retired List, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to England and draw his pension in the U Kingdom.

The services of Lt W R LeG Anderson, 8th N I, having been placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt, that officer is directed to proceed to Bombay and to report himself to the Military Secy to H Ex the Govr, at Govt House, Parell.

The services of Capt J L Fagan, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered, consequent on the return from furlough on the 22nd Feb of Depy Commy Genl Comp C G P Haselgrove :—

Depy Asst Commy, Ag Depy Commy George Judd to revert to Ag Asst Commy ; Ag Asst Commy Henry Sutton to Depy Asst Commy ; Ag Asst Commy John Bingham to Condr ; Ag Condr George Ives to Sub-Condr ; and Ag Sub-Condr John Stirton to Magazine Sergeant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to reappoint W G Hall, Esquire, a Trustee of the Port of Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F M Hunter and Lt C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Asst Resident, Aden, on the 15th ult, after office hours.

Messrs A C Trevor and J R Richey respectively delived over and received charge of the office of Pol Agent, Narukot, on the 1st inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G Ayerst and W H Newnham respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 23rd ult, before office hours.

Mr S H Phillpotts, Ag Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for seven months from 24th April 1876, and subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Asaeb Bahkhsha Mahdeo, Acting Head Karkoon of Taluka Pachora, in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872

Mr A Edginton, Depy Comr of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the date of availing himself of the same.

Mr T Mills to act as Depy Comr of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Edginton on leave or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Wamanrao Ganesh Bakhle, second class third grade Subdi Jud ge of Mar had, in the Tanna Dist, is allowed a further extension of leave, without allowances, for six months.

Messrs A Lyon and John Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna on 29th Feb 1876, before office hours.

Mr Thomas Moore received charge of the first class, third grade, Subdi Judge's Court at Ratnagiri on 18th Feb 1868, before office hours.

Mr H F Aston, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, is allowed privilege leave for one month and two days from the 11th inst.

Mr Gopal Vinayak Bhanap delivered over charge of the second class, second grade, Subdt Judge's Court at Amalner, in the Khandesh Dist, on 29 h ultimo, after office hours, and received charge of the second class, first grade, Subdt Judge's Court at Warangaon, in the same Dist, on 1st instant, before office hours.

Mr J A Baines to act as Asst Judge and Asst Judge at Surat during the absence of Mr Aston on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Walter S Owen to be probationary Asst Supdt in the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey.

Rao Saheb Shrinivas Balaji Mamlatdar of Bagowari, in the Kaladgi Collectorate, has been appointed to act as Dist Depy Collr of Dharwar during the absence of Mr Anding, or until further orders.

The services of Capt J L Fagan, Bo S C, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, have been replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Mr E C Ozanne, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 20th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg MacRury acted as Civil Surg at Jacobabad from the 7th to the 29th J n last, both days inclusive.

It is hereby notified that Surg-Maj G C Bell and C J Sylvester respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil medical duties of the Station of Dharwar on the 8th ultimo, after office hours.

Surg-Maj T G Hewlett to act as Sanitary Comr during the absence on furlough of Surg-Maj J Lumsdaine, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Chambers, Supt, Govt Observatory at Colaba, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 11th inst. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Mr Frederic Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Bombay, to act for Mr C Chambers during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr Balkrishna Atmaram Gupte has been in charge of the Office of Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum from the 30th Dec 1875, during the absence of Dr W Gray on privilege leave.

Surg Ferguson, on Genl duty, Belgaum, is appointed to act for Surg J Raby during his absence on privilege leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Maidment, Chief Asst and Account nt H M's Mint, Bombay, has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for three months, from 29th ultimo, under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H B Hast received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr Lower and Central Sind, from Lt-Col I M Greig, RE, on the afternoon of the 18th Feb 1876.

The services of Mr J Gregory, Ex Engr, third grade, and Temporary Ex Engr, second grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India from the 1st April next

Mr C S Fahey and Lt-Col J Lefebvurier, RE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Suprdt of Works, Western Indus, on the 14th Feb 1876, before noon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr M Raghunath, Sub-Insp of Cotton, assumed charge of the Office of Cotton Insp for Khandesh and the Deccan in the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Mr J B Richey delivered over and Mr J King received charge of the Office of Talukdari Settlement Office in the afternoon of the 22nd ultimo

Mr J A Baines delivered over and Mr C E G Crawford received charge of the Office of Sup Asst Coll r, Ahmedabad, in the noon of the 22nd inst.

Mr J L Johns one delivered over and Mr A K Nairne received charge of the Office of Coll r and Mag, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr J King delivered over and Mr G Wilson received charge of the Office of First Asst Coll r and Mag, Kaira, in the forenoon of the 21st inst.

Messrs J K Spence and T H Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Asst Coll r and first class Mag, Belgaum, on the 22nd inst, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Ramchandra, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Bijapur, in the Kaladgi Collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.

Rao Saheb Vittal Bajsjee, Probationary fourth class Mamlatdar of Taluka Bagalkot in the Kaladgi Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs A Keyser and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Coll r and Mag, first class Mag, Sholapur, on the 26 h ultimo, in the afternoon

Mr Balkrishna Waman Deshpande, School Master, is appointed a Non-official Comr for the Town Municipality of Nyni, in the Satara Dist, vice Bapuji bin Ishwara, deceased

Rao Saheb Damodhar Vishwanath, Probationary fourth class Mamlatdar of Taluka Sangamner, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, is confirmed in his appointment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 26th Feb. 1876.)

Lt Col A R Lindsay, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Bareilly, to travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lt R S I O'Brien, 1-41th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl depot, published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, page 484.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty at Convalescent Depots during the ensuing hot season :—

Murree—Surgn J Hector, M S, attached to 54th Foot.

Dalhousie—Surg (Local Surgn Maj) J T Moriarty, M D, attached to R A.

Kasauli—Surgn (Local Surgn Maj) W Croyk, M S, attached to R A.

Landour—Surgn (Local Surg Maj) J R Murray, M D, attached to R H A.

Naini Tal—Surgn R Drury, M D, doing duty in the Lucknow Circle.

Lt E Gunner, No 1 Baty 13th Bg'e, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Amritsar, and join No 6 Baty of the same brigade for duty, to travel at the public expense.

Lt F G Burridge, No 6 Baty 13th Bgde, is on arrival of the battery at Rawal Pindi, directed to proceed to Peshawar and join B Battery F Bgde R H A, to which he has been appointed, to travel at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Capt J F C Hayward, 1-25th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depot published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, page 494.

The leave preparatory to furlough granted to Surgn Maj J J Clarke, M D, in medical charge 3rd Bl Cavy, by G O C C 30th Jan 1876, p 26, is hereby cancelled with reference to G G O No 152 of 1876.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th Feb 1876 :—

Surgs D W D Comins, F F O'Connor and T E L Bate, Indian Medical Service.

Vety Surgn J E Elphic, R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the R A, to travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mutiny—Division Order, date the 29th Jany 1876, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn F W Trevor, M D, attached to the 59th Foot, to proceed to Roorkee for duty, during the illness of Surgn J A Smith, or until further orders.

Surg J. Shirrore, doing duty in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, to take over medical charge of the 29th N I from Surg Maj A E Waghorn, M D, with effect from the 31st inst.

Presidency District Order, dated the 17th Feb 1876, directing Surg R N Mail', 40th Foot, at Dum Dum, to take medical charge of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, vice Surg B B Connolly, of the same corps, who has resigned.

Jubbulpore Brigade Order, dated the 19th Feb 1876, appointing Surg W Alexander, M D, in medical charge of rest camp, to the medical charge of 1-11th Foot, during the time Surg W. O'E White may be reported sick, or until the arrival of Surg Maj J Tulloch, M D from leave, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th inst.

Lucknow Brigade Order, dated the 20th Oct 1875, directing Hospital Apprentice A K Nolan, recently attached to 1-23rd Bgde R A, Fort Muchee Bhawan, to officiate as Asst Apothecary during the time he remains in the battery in sub-medical charge.

Poona Station Order, dated the 24th Feb 1876, appointing Lt Col C C W Cavendish to be Station Staff Officer, vice Lt Col F P Martin, deceased.

1st Battalion 5th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 9th Feb 1876, making the following promotions, consequent on the departure, on furlough to Europe, of Maj E D R Vibart, 2nd Sqdn Officer :—

Capt R Atkins, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Lt F B Ditmas, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

26th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th Feb 1876, making the following appointments :—

Maj M G Smith, Wing Officer, (returned from furlough) to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, vice Lt Col C M Longmore, Offg as Comdt.

Capt A Fitzgerald, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj M G Smith.

Capt A B Hepburn to act as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt C J B Fulford, Offg as Qr Mr.

Dated the 13th Feb 1876, appointing L Dening, 2nd Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th inst, vice Lt C J B Fulford, proceeded on leave, preparatory to furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

11th Hussars—Maj W Haife, to port of embarkation, for one month from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

(In substitution for the leave granted by G O C C 10th inst, p 52).

Royal Engineers—Lt G W Bartram, to England, from the 20th March to the 1st Dec on private affairs.

1-11th Foot—Capt A M Arthur, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-18th Foot—Maj W R MacGregor, to port of embarkation, for one month from the date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

53rd Foot—Qr mr M M'Quade, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt and W Jackson, (doing duty at Cawnpore,) to port of embarkation [illegible] preparatory to furlough [illegible]

Maj C R S Seaton [illegible] embarkation for [illegible] of it, preparatory [illegible] (This cancels [illegible] 13th Jan 1876, p [illegible]

Maj G B C [illegible] pore) to Bomb [illegible] relieved of his [illegible] private affairs.

Maj G W [illegible] the 15th April [illegible] General List, Infantry [illegible] 7th Bl Cavy), to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn W Wakefield, M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj G C Chesmayn, (in medical charge 4th Goorkhas) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting Regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

STRACHAN—March 3rd, at Bath, the wife of Mr. J. Strachan, C. E., Kurrachee, of a daughter.

SPENCE—March 4th, at Bournemouth, the wife of Surgeon J. A. W. Spence, F. R. C. S., 40th, Regt, M. N. I., of a son, premature.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with Public request, the FLOWER SHOW will REMAIN OPEN up till SATURDAY EVENING. ILLUMINATION as usual.

ADMISSION—FOUR ANNAS EACH DAY.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

WE are glad to observe that the English Press is almost unanimous in protesting against the assumption by the Queen of the title of "Empress of India." The *Times*, in an article which we reproduce elsewhere, employs the identical arguments, and urges them in almost the identical language, already used in these columns, to show the inexpediency of substituting for the grand old English name of King or Queen a title so much disliked by the English people and associated with so many hateful traditions and tyrannical maxims of government as that of Emperor or Empress. The *Daily Telegraph*, going beyond the *Times*, "holds that it best "becomes the English Sovereign of the "East to teach an English word to her "Oriental subjects, not to borrow one "from Pagan Cæsars, or foreign Courts. "The adjective 'Imperial' and the noun 'Empire' are, indeed, colloquially and constitutionally useful; but we do not need to "introduce the totally foreign Royal name "which belongs to these, when by existing "statutes none is or can be higher than that "already attached to the Crown of England. "On this ground, the *Telegraph* entirely agrees "with the objections advanced, and trusts that "the Queen will be content with an appellation "which she has helped to make greater than "that of any Cæsar or Kaiser." The Conservative papers, of course, support the Bill, though, as they do not know what title the Queen may select, they dare not give the preference to one which Her Majesty herself may have the good sense to refuse to take; while the *Daily News* discreetly remarks that the privilege of adding a new title to those she now enjoys will certainly not be exercised by the Queen in such a way as to give offence to her people. The *Daily News*, at the same time, is highly indignant with Mr. Lowe for "suggesting that we ought not to be in too "great a hurry to assert in formal words the "title of our Sovereign to a domain which "may one day pass from us. Certainly"—says this Liberal paper, with an outburst of patriotic spirit which, coming from such a source, is something marvellous—"the people "who were prevailed upon by such an argument would deserve to see the realization "of the prophetic apprehension on which it "was founded." Mr. Lowe, however, can afford to talk with calmness of the possibility that the English may lose India, because he holds the opinion, shared by many Englishmen, that England never made a worse exchange of territory than when, a hundred years ago, she won India and lost America, and that the possession of this country weakens instead of strengthening the Empire. We believe it is Mr. Goldwin Smith who contends that India, having been herself enslaved, will be revenged on her conquerors by the demoralization which is the sure product of Imperialism among the ruling as well as the subject race, and which is already steadily sapping the foundations of English liberty. Mr. Lowe agrees with Mr. Goldwin Smith, and thinks England would be well off if she could cut the connexion with India at once. But ordinary Englishmen cannot be expected to listen with patience to an argument so insulting to the national vanity; and Mr. Lowe's speech would have been much more effective if he had abstained from raising any question about the English tenure of India. He, on the other hand, is the only man in the House of Commons who seems to have realized the fact that to place Her Majesty's Indian subjects under the rule of an Empress instead of a Queen would be to degrade instead of raising them in rank. Mr. Disraeli and others spoke as if, the more high-sounding the titles given to the Sovereign, the better pleased would be the Princes and people of India; but we cannot understand why anybody should take it as a compliment to live under the rule of a despot rather than under that of a Constitutional Sovereign. The higher the titles of the Sovereign, the lower the political condition of the people, is one of the simplest of truisms. Mr. Lowe put this argument with great force and neatness :—

Besides the strictly legal interpretation of Emperor, there is a popular interpretation put upon it to the effect that an Emperor is a person who has gained his power by the sword, and who holds it by the sword, and in comparison with whose will laws are of little account. Now, would it be wise of us in dealing with the people of a country like Hindostan to make a marked distinction between the title we give to the Queen as our Sovereign and as theirs? Why, it would be putting it into their heads that we had won their country by the sword and kept it by the sword. (Derisive cheers.) There may be a great deal of truth in that (hear, hear), but is not it a thing which had better not be put prominently before them? The Emperors of Hindostan were Mahomedan conquerors. Would it be wise or prudent in us to confound in name our wise and beneficent government with that of the rulers who preceded us? Would it not be much better for us to teach the Natives of India that those men reigned for their own pleasure and gratification, the welfare of their people being a secondary consideration, and that our object, on the contrary, is simply to do as much good to the people under our Government as possible, and to spend their money, not in luxury, debauchery, and show, but in promoting their interests materially and morally? (Cheers.)

The English people have, however, such vague notions of wh[illegible]ese India that they would probably have disregarded all such considerations of policy, and let Mr. Disraeli do as he liked, if the discovery had not been made that the object of the Titles Bill is not so much to propitiate this country, as to give the Queen the means of settling a dispute in her own family about precedence. This revelation should be absolutely fatal to the Bill, for, as the *Spectator* sensibly remarks, "the title "of Empress could not be used at home in any "official way, for it would be bitterly disliked. "Any change in the habitual title of the "Sovereign would be mischievous, for titles, to be "venerated, need the support either of an idea, "as in the case of the Kaisership of Germany, or "of history, and in England the idea is wanting, "and history tells the other way." The idea has now apparently been found, and it is precisely such an idea as is best calculated to wound to the quick the pride of the people of England.

THE daily increasing rate of mortality in Bombay after a momentary lull and the numerous deaths from small-pox but too forcibly remind us that the dire disease has obtained a firm footing in the island, and quietly commenced to spread its fatal influence around, attacking localities least suspected and persons who have taken every possible precaution for their defence. Too much care cannot therefore be adopted in providing measures which may act as safeguards to the general community, and too much cannot be written in [illegible] the public and directing the attention of the Government authorities to the necessity of stringent measures for the public security. Of all diseases to which mankind is liable, small-pox is perhaps the most virulent and the most difficult to subdue. It breaks out in unsuspected quarters affecting as at periods the most unlikely, when, as a consequence, the least precautions are in existence. It is a disease which spreads with a secret fury, and in combating which the power of man with all his skill and the advantages afforded by the discoveries of recent medical research are but too often defeated by its power and virulence. We are aware that it is also a disease which distributes its deathly halo over surrounding districts by means as various as they are difficult of definition or explanation by even the most able and experienced of the medical profession; but the rapidity with which it has of late spread around this city leads to the conclusion that some exceptional agency must be at work assisting in its propagation beyond the extent of the visitation itself.

For this reason it becomes a matter of serious consideration by what means it can be so conveyed, and, looking at the fact that in Bombay we are dependant for our conveyance upon buggies, tram cars, palanquins, &c., the question may reasonably be asked whether in many cases its spread may not be attributable to the use of vehicles by sick persons. In England the spread of disease is so zealously guarded that both the proprietor of a vehicle and an infected passenger become liable to a criminal prosecution; the former if he carries a person attacked with a knowledge of his responsibility and fails to disinfect his vehicle and keep it sequestered for a reasonable time, and the latter if he hires such vehicle without informing the persons plying for hire that he is suffering from disease. Instances of prosecution are numerous enough, however, and the promise of an exorbitant fare to a London cab driver frequently tempts him to incur a danger as criminal as it is dangerous; and if this be so in London, where the means of locomotion are so easier and the community so extensive, how much more liable are we in Bombay to the same danger, where the buggy is really the only available source of conveyance to many parts of the city which are not approached by the tramway! Experience, too, has taught us that these men themselves are not the most cleanly in their persons, or the most cautious in their habits and company, and attention to this suggestion appears therefore to be absolutely needful. They would doubtless exercise sufficient discretion to refuse to carry an infected person to a public hospital for fear of detection and punishment; but they would, we believe, scarcely hesitate to convey a passenger, however dangerously ill he might be, from one house to another in consideration of the payment of a few extra rupees. And in this way, doubtless, the disease may have been conveyed from one place to another, in more than one instance, so that, at a time like the present, it appears advisable at least, if not absolutely necessary, that the Government should appoint some competent and trustworthy persons to make a careful inspection of the state of our public vehicles, reporting

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT INDORE.

INDORE, 10TH MARCH.

The Prince reached here to-day. He was met at the Choral Chowkee station by General Daly, and about five miles from Indore by H. H. Holkar, who received His Royal Highness most cordially. The procession and entry were, however very poor and bear no comparison to the pageants witnessed at other native capitals; there was a total absence of decorations and arches. Holkar's troops lined the route, the people were respectful and in some parts attempted a cheer.

The Prince this afternoon visited the Rajas of Dhar, Dewar, Ratlam and Jowra and then drove through the city to Lall Bagh, where a darbar was held and presents exchanged. The Prince afterwards returned through the illuminated streets.

There is to be a grand banquet and ball at the Residency to-night.

RETURN OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, 9TH MARCH.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Staff, accompanied by Lady Gore Langton, returned from Calcutta last night per steamer Duke of Argyll.

PARLIAMENTARY.

DISCUSSION REGARDING THE NEW TITLE.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

Replying to a question of Mr. Samuelson in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Disraeli said that at present he was not prepared to state what the new title of Her Majesty would be. The Press, commenting thereon this morning, blame the Prime Minister's reticence.

MR. LANGE AND THE SUEZ CANAL PAPERS.

Mr. Lange is generally condemned for the publication of the letters which he addressed to Earl Granville in 1871 on matters connected with the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3-16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been only a limited business done.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

6 per cent. French Rents, 1872 104

Bar Silver..... 53.

From information received by Government, the report of the death at Singapore of Lieutenant A. T. Leslie, 3rd Buffs, is unfounded Lieut. G. A. Colvill, 3rd Buffs, died at Penang on the 29th February.

It is stated that there is a probability of Sir Archibald Alison's autobiography seeing the light shortly. It is said to contain keen and discriminating criticisms on many of the historian's literary and political contemporaries.

Lord Napier left Calcutta on Monday for the North-West, but does not go beyond Allahabad. The old Chief hoped to visit Agra, but has abandoned the intention, and will return to Calcutta to-day. He leaves for Europe early in April.

The telegrams persist in ar[illegible]ing that Major and Mrs. Loughmann were [illegible] Stratholyde. There is no such na[illegible] says, in the Army List. It must [illegible] Major A. R. Longhnan, a man [illegible] the N. W. P. for his musical tale[illegible]

The appointment of Lord Lyt[illegible]nor General of India was announce[illegible] Gazette of Feb. 15th. The appointment is dated February 12. Mr. Robert Burnett David Mercier, C.B., at present British Charge d'Affaires at Munich, has been appointed to succeed Lord Lytton as British Minister at Lisbon.

Mrs. Charles Kingsley will shortly publish a memoir of her husband, together with large selections from his correspondence and other unpublished writings. Mrs. Kingsley is aided in her work by many friends intimately associated with her husband at different periods of his life, and she will avail herself of their words rather than her own, in treating of much on which she could scarcely speak with impartiality.

The London *Gazette* of 18th February contains the two following announcements:—

86th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Dunbar Staveley, K.C.B., to be Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. T. Cunyngh-me, K.C.B., appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 60th Foot. Dated 2nd February, 1876.

60th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Agustus Thurlow Cunyngbame, K.C.B., from the 86th Foot, to be Colonel-Commandant, in succession to General Henry, Viscount [illegible], G.C.B., deceased. Dated 2nd February, 1876.

[illegible] of the sums granted [illegible] Commis-

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on Feb. 15th in the case of Jenkins v. Cook. The Lord Chancellor read a long judgment, which he said that their lordships desired to state in the most emphatic manner that there was not before them any evidence that the appellant entertained the doctrines attributed to him by the Dean of Arches, and that they did not mean to decide that those doctrines were otherwise than inconsistent with the formularies of the Church of England. That was not the subject for their lordships' present consideration. What, and what alone, they had to inquire was whether the appellant could be properly held to be "an open and notorious evil liver" within the meaning of the rubric, or whether, in the words of the canon, he was "a common and notorious depraver of the Book of Common Prayer." Of this they held there was no evidence, and they would therefore advise her Majesty to reverse the sentence of the Dean of Arches, and in remitting the cause to admonish the respondent, the Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, for having, without lawful cause, refused to deliver to the appellant, or permit the appellant to receive, the elements of the Holy Communion; and, further, to monish him to refrain from committing the like offence in future. Mr. Cook was ordered to pay the costs in both courts.

Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter opposing the candidature of Prince Napoleon, who is opposing M. Rouher at Ajaccio. Prince Napoleon, the young Prince writes, "comes forward against my will; he relies on our enemies. I am forced to treat him as such. If it were true that he had tried to efface from my memory past dissensions, he would have withdrawn from the contest. He would have spared me a bitter resolution, and you and all our friends a painful task. I could not make overtures to a reconciliation, but I should have accepted it with joy." The Prince adds: "When the Emperor was living his authority was not questioned in the bosom of his family. As for me, I have the duty of establishing mine. M. Rouher offers himself at Ajaccio. I hope he will be called to represent those generous populations—that faithful town of the cradle of our family." Prince Napoleon has issued an address to the electors in reply, in which he says that the reason he is opposed by M. Rouher in the name of the Imperial party is that he does not consider the form of Government to be now in question. The Government exists, and he frankly accepts it. He does not do so from ambition or interested motives. His real motives are to be found in the convictions derived from the teaching of history and inspired by respect for the repose of France. What he desires is the organisation of the democracy. Outside of that he sees no salvation. He believes that the manifestation of the national sovereignty is a principle which belongs to no party. If returned, he will always be a democrat and partisan of progress.

The following paragraph is from the *Times*:—The Serapis, Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, will leave Bombay for England on the 13th of March. After calling at Malta, where a series of grand receptions is awaiting His Royal Highness, and also at Lisbon, the Prince of Wales is expected to reach Portsmouth about the 20th of April. The Serapis will be accompanied by the Osborne, Royal yacht, Commander F. Durrant. Regarding His Royal Highness's proposed visit to Portugal on his return from India, the *Diario Noticias* says the Royal Palace of Belem, near Lisbon, the present Royal residence, is being prepared for the reception of His Royal Highness. According to the same journal, three Court balls will be given during the carnival, one of them being in honour of the Prince of Wales. The Sultan, 12, armour plated frigate, Captain F. A. Herbert, will be paid off all standing on the 24th Feb., at Portsmouth. She will be re-commissioned on the 1st of April by Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, with a compliment of 630 men. In the meantime she will undergo an overhauling, and will have such defects made good in the Steam Basin as will fit her for a two years' cruise. Her boilers are to be strengthened and repaired; she will also be provided with a new cooking apparatus, and with a new set of boats embellished with his Royal Highness's badge. Instead of the usual six oars belonging to a captain's gig the Duke's gig will be manned with an Admiral's complement of eight rowers.

Mr. Murray has printed a report of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons on the Suez Canal. There is appended to the speech "a note on the financial position of the company." The "note" fills several pages, and there is appended to it the following postscript:—Since the above was written, the fact, not patent on the face of the accounts, has been observed, that the company are bound to repay in respect of two of their loans a sum considerably in excess of that which they have received. Thus, the loan of 1867-8, issued at £212, is eventually to be repaid at £20 on each bond, raising the liability of the company from £4,000,000 to £6,666,500. The thirty year bonds, issued in 1871 at £4, are to be repaid at £5, raising the liability from £480,000 to £600,000. This raises the total liabilities of the company over and above their share capital from £4,480,000 to £7,266,500, reduced at this moment by the action of the sinking fund, of which we have not a complete account, but which amounts probably to near £400,000. The liabilities and assets of the company, apart from their share capital, will then stand thus:—

LIABILITIES.	
£7,266,000, minus sinking fund, say.....	£6,900,000
ASSETS.	
Land valued at.....	£4,000,000
Profit on Khedive's coupons, say...	500,000
	4,500,000
Balance	2,400,000
	£6,900,000

If this result be attained, the total liabilities of the company in excess of their original capital will be less than the interest which they have [illegible] the commencement

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BOMBAY.

The following notification was issued yesterday by the Political Department:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at the Church Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Bombay, at 10-30 A. M., Bombay time, on Saturday, March 11th.

2. His Royal Highness will be received on the platform by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Members of Council, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations only, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Heads of all Departments, Military, and Civil who rank with or above Brigadier Generals, and the Collector of Bombay.

Consuls General and Consuls are invited to be present.

No admission to the Railway Station will be given to others than the Officers appointed to receive His Royal Highness.

3. On the arrival of the Train at the Railway Station a Royal Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour will be stationed outside the Station, and the road from the Station to the Dockyard will be lined with Troops of the Garrison. His Royal Highness will be received on alighting at the Dockyard by a Guard furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, and a Guard of Honour of European Infantry will be stationed at the place of embarkation.

4. Instructions for the Military arrangements will be issued by the Military Department.

5. The arrangements in the Dockyard will be made by the Superintendent of the Dockyard.

6. His Royal Highness will be received at the Dockyard by His Excellency the Admiral Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Station, and Staff, under whose orders the arrangements for the embarkation of His Royal Highness from the Dockyard will be made.

7. As His Royal Highness leaves the Dockyard a Royal Salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

8. The Procession described below will be formed outside the Church Gate Station and proceed to the Dockyard:—

PROCESSION.

(On Horseback.)

The Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay District.

The Brigade Major.

The Depy Assist Qr Mr General.

Brigadier-General Gell, Commanding Bombay District.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

(In Carriages.)

1. C. S. Close, Esq., Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay.
   Captain W. R. LeG. Anderson, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.
   Jemedar Sheik Cassum, Native Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.
2. W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor.
   Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary to the Governor.
3. W. H. Russell, Esq., Honorary Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Sydney Hall, Esq., Artist in the Suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Lieutenant Rose, 10th Prince of Wales' Own Royal Hussars.
4. Major Henderson, C.S.I., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Major Bradford, C.S.I., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Lieutenant Augustus Fitz George, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
5. Francis Knollys, Esq., Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Captain the Lord Carrington, Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Colonel Anneseley, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars.
   Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, C. S. I., Grenadier Guards, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
6. Major-General the Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Queen
   Major-General Sir Samuel Brown, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Captain the Honourable H. Carr Glyn, R.N., C.B., C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commanding H.M.S. Serapis.
7. His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenburg.
   The Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I. K.C.B.
   The Lord Suffield, Lord in Waiting and Head of the Household of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

The Commissioner of Police.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
	The Equerry in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.		

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Carriages of the Officers and Gentlemen taking part in the Procession.

The Hon. the Chief Justice.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
The Roman Catholic Bishop.
The Hon. A. Rogers } Members of Council.
The Hon. J. Gibbs }
The Hon. Sir C. Sargent.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Green.
The Hon. Mr. Justice West.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.
The Hon. the Advocate General.
The Hon. Major-General Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.
The Hon. Rao Saheb W. N. Mundlick.
The Hon. Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass, C.S.I.
The Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji.
The Hon. Donald Graham.
The Venerable the Archdeacon.
The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Sheriff of Bombay.

THE PRINCE AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, 8TH MARCH.

[illegible]RLY this morning the civil and military authori[illegible]were on the alert making final preparations for [illegible]ception of His Royal Highness the Prince of [illegible]. This event took place at 8-15 A. M., the Royal [illegible] from Allahabad arriving somewhat late.

[illegible]on after the train stopped, the Prince emerged [illegible] his carriage and took his seat in the Chief Com[illegible]ioner's conveyance, drawn by a pair of horses, and [illegible]ugust party drove rapidly off to the Residency.

[illegible] the station His Royal Highness was received [illegible]a guard of honour formed by the 16th Regi[illegible]t M. N. I., under command of Colonel Coote, [illegible]ceding and following the Prince's carriage were [illegible] horsemen of the 3rd Light Cavalry—about [illegible]y strong—forming a showy escort, under command [illegible] Captains Cracroft and Stephens. A portion of the [illegible]6th Regiment also deployed in line along the sides of [illegible]he road running between the E. I. Railway and [illegible]. I. P. Railway bungalows. The end of the road [illegible]pproaching the Residency was kept by the 1/11th [illegible]egiment (Europeans) with a band. This regiment [illegible]ormed a guard of honour at the Residency.

[illegible]onsidering the short notice we had of the [illegible]e's intentions, the endeavour to render the dis[illegible]worthy of the occasion must call for some com[illegible]tion.

[illegible]ailway station was fairly adorned with bunting. [illegible]eption room and approaches were carpeted with [illegible] on either side of this room were arranged [illegible]oharming flowers and overhead hung festoons [illegible]oe leaves. Much credit is due to the station [illegible]Mr. C. Kelly, and his staff for the way in which [illegible]anged this part of the programme.

[illegible]is Royal Highness entered the road [illegible]o, his eyes met a fair display of [illegible]n pots which covered the banks for a [illegible]tance. Although no great display was [illegible]t the authorities managed to erect an [illegible]e line of masts, covered with green leaves [illegible]ed with flags; these masts extended from [illegible]tion to the Residency and formed a very

About half way to the Residency was [illegible] the usual welcome expressed on it. [illegible]asts were connected by enormous

[illegible] o'clock the Prince rejoined his train [illegible]more moments there was nothing to [illegible]our future Sovereign had come and [illegible]withstanding the absence of the usual [illegible] of barbaric gold and gorgeous array, I [illegible] Prince will ever have a kind thought for

There was not the ordinary Royal salute; [illegible] was an improvement or not I leave to [illegible]cuss, but its absence is not [illegible] good upon the impression[illegible]an brothers of the soil, [illegible] silence observed by the [illegible]ness passed to and [illegible]mall European [illegible]ition; for a [illegible] themselves [illegible] several [illegible], but [illegible]ple [illegible]

[illegible] Cologne

THE LOSS OF THE STRATHCLYDE.

(Times, Feb. 18.)

A dreadful collision between two steamers occurred at Dover yesterday afternoon, (Feb. 17) resulting in the sinking of the Glasgow steamer Stratholyde, Capt. Eaton. The Strathclyde is an iron screw steamer of 1,255 tons register, 180 horse-power, and belonged to Messrs. Burell and Sons, 141, Buchanan-street, Glasgow. She left London on Wednesday bound with a general cargo for Bombay, landed her pilot in Dover Bay at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was about to proceed on her journey, when, so far as can be ascertained, she was run into by the Bremen steamer Franconia, bound from Hamburg to Havre and New York. She was so seriously damaged that she went down in about 11 fathoms of water a mile from the Admiralty pier. As the Strathclyde sank her boilers appeared to have burst, as the sound of an explosion was distinctly heard from the shore, and a cloud of steam was observed to arise from the vessel before she disappeared. The boats of a bark and a pilot cutter which were near the scene of the collision were immediately lowered, and it is understood that the former saved four men and two women, while it is probable that the luggers that at once left the shore picked up others. There were on board a crew of 26 and 32 passengers. The chief mate of the Strathclyde and four of the crew saved themselves by getting on board the Franconia, and they were subsequently landed in Dover by the steamtug Palmerston, and are now at the Dover National Sailors' Home. The mate's name is John Bevan, of Manchester, and his companions at the Home are Luke Short, of Capetown, Charles Obsecoe, of London, George Cocker, of Manchester, and George M'Intyre, of Londonderry. The Franconia has proceeded to the Downs, her bow seriously damaged.

Intelligence reached Dover this morning at 1-20 that the captain and 28 of the passengers and crew of the Strathclyde have been landed at Deal.

(From Lloyd's.)

Deal, Feb. 18, 8-30 A.M.

Twenty-eight persons in all belonging to the Strathclyde have been picked up by Deal boats and landed here, three of whom have since died.

11 A.M.

The passengers saved and landed here are—Captain Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Weatherdon, Mr. William Russell, and one other passenger, who died shortly after being brought ashore.

Two lady passengers and three gentlemen, names unknown here, are reported to have been picked up by Messrs. George Thomson's bark Queen of Nations and taken to London.

The German steamer Franconia is reported to have proceeded for the river.

Dover, Feb. 18, 9 A.M.

The Strathclyde's masts stand about 20 feet above water in the Fairway, about two miles from shore.

(Globe, Feb. 18.)

Intelligence reached Dover this morning at 1-20 that the captain and 28 of the passengers and crew of the Strathclyde have been landed at Deal. There were then 22 persons to be accounted for. Chescoe, the steward, says:—"I was below in the pantry reading a paper when I heard great confusion on deck of people running about and crying out. I at once ran up, and in doing so felt the shock of the collision; and on going up the stairs I could see the black hull of the German ship over ours when I got on deck. Most of the passengers and crew appeared to be there, and the passengers were all running about in great agony and fear—some stretching out their arms and crying for help, others tearing their hair and burying their heads in their hands in despair. I saw all this at a glance, and I saw, too, that the only chance of life was to jump for it. I leaped on to the German ship, and, getting safe on board, I at once turned my attention to their boats. No one on the vessel seemed to be trying to launch the boats. The Chief mate went to the bridge and spoke to the captain, and he also sang out to the crew, saying, 'If there is any one here that understands English, come forward and help to get these boats launched.' Then we saw the other three men of our crew who had climbed up the side of the ship, and we tried to launch the boats. I seized a hatchet and cut away at the ropes, but everything was so stiff, and we were strange to the ship, so that before we got a boat loose our ship was going down. I saw the handrail on her port side under water just as we were getting the first boat free. We eventually did not launch any boats. After our vessel sank the German vessel steamed away to the Downs, when we were put on board the tug and brought to Dover."

Later Particulars.

Our Deal correspondent telegraphs:—A Deal punt landed yesterday evening four men from the Strathclyde. Another lugger picked up about seventy others and brought them here. There were sixteen ladies on board the steamer, most of whom are drowned. The seamen are safely housed at Deal. An inquest will be held to-day on three passengers who have died since being rescued. The chief steward says, although he had a heavy coat on, he swam for half an hour without a life belt, and was much exhausted, when he succeeded in grasping a plank. The Franconia left for London this morning, having anchored in the Downs all night.

The following is the official notification of the disaster in *Lloyd's List*:

Dover, 17th Feb., 4-30 p.m.—The Franconia, s.s., of Hamburg, passing down, has just sunk a large steamer opposite here—perhaps the Strathclyde, of Glasgow; the two masts appear above; the Franconia's bows are stove in on water-line. Strong wind. 17th Feb., 6 p.m.—A collision occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon, two miles off the Admiralty Pier, between two large steamers, one the Franconia, of Hamburg, the other supposed the Strathclyde, of Glasgow; the latter vessel sank immediately; the Franconia shortly afterwards proceeded to the Eastward; no account yet of crew of sunken steamer; further news as soon as obtained. 6-43 p.m.—A collision occurred about two miles eastward of the Admiralty pier, at 4 o'clock to-day between the Franconia, s., of Hamburg, and the Strathclyde, s., of Glasgow; Strathclyde sunk; Franconia gone eastward; crew supposed saved by latter vessel. 8 50 p.m.—Five of crew of Strathclyde, s., landed here consisting of chief mate and four hands; four hands and two women picked up by a barque which is now in the Downs; whereabouts of others unknown; several supposed picked up by boats. Franconia, s., in Downs, with Victor (tug) in attendance. 9-35 p.m.—The Palmeraton (tug) has just returned from the Downs, and reports Franconia, s., anchored there, having saved five persons, including the steward; some others are perhaps saved by boats.

Deal, 17th Feb., 7 15 p.m.—The Strathclyde, s., of Glasgow, Eaton, from London to Bombay, &c., sank off Dover this afternoon, through collision with a large German steamer, name unknown; master and most of the crew saved and landed here; several passengers, it is feared, are drowned. The German steamer is also reported to have arrived in the Downs and anchored, with considerable damage to bows.

The following (according to a Central News telegram) is a complete list of passengers and crew of the steamship Strathclyde. The passengers, who were all first-class, were as follows:—Captain and Mrs. Beckett (since saved), Miss Forsyth, Mr. J. P. Wills, Mrs. Tabb, Mr. Stuart, Miss Horsford, Mrs. Stockwell, Miss Gilmore, Lieutenant and Mrs Groves, and Miss Bowring (sister-in-law), Mr. E. Westherdone (one of those landed at Deal), Mr. and Mrs. Bussell (landed at Deal), Miss Young and Mr. and Mrs. Fogerty, Major and Mrs. Loughmann, Mr. T. Quitella, Captain and Mrs. Green: in all twenty-three passengers.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Amid the host of indignant remonstrances and futile suggestions to which the gradual depreciation of the rupee has given rise, there seems to be some danger of the very obvious cause of the phenomenon being lost sight of. Sufferers from the unfavourable exchange appear disposed vaguely to blame the Government and the system of drafts on India, and attribute to errors of policy or comparatively unimportant mistakes in financial procedure a state of things which in reality springs from a much broader, but at the same time much more simple cause. Any one who has studied even the elements of political economy is aware that the value, *i.e.*, the purchasing power of money depends like every other commodity on supply and demand, which, as the demand is about stapler, rests ultimately on the cost of production. If much silver is produced, and the production is cheap, silver will sink in value relatively to gold, supposing that these phenomena do not also accompany the production of gold, and a silver coinage must decrease in value *pari passu* as the value of the bullion decreases. This unalterable law of political economy is so remarkably simple, and so absolutely true that it is matter for surprise that the "victims" and "sufferers" and others who write to the papers do not devote their time to ascertaining the cause and probable duration of the glut of silver, instead of denouncing an unfortunate Government and suggesting utterly ineffectual remedies. For instance, the proposal of imposing a tax on the import of silver into this country is about as futile a suggestion as it ever entered into the heart of man to conceive. The import duty on silver could only have the effect of diminishing the quantity of silver brought to this country to be coined, and thus eventually increasing its relative value to other products in this country only. It would not affect what I may call the outside value of the rupee, its value in remittances home or elsewhere; in fact, by checking the exportation of silver from other parts, it would have rather the opposite effect. Again, "Centurion's" project of memorialising the Secretary of State on the subject of family remittances must, I should imagine, necessarily prove abortive. It amounts to nothing short of asking the Government of India to make an annual present of money to the wives and families of officers at home. The Government receives its revenue in rupees, and to pay its servants in tenths of a sovereign is simply to make them a present of so much money in addition to their pay. So much for the financial side of the question. As regards the moral obligation of Government in consequence of the former agreement, it may be remarked that the proper time for memorialising the Secretary of State was when the old rule was altered, and payments according to the current rates of exchange begun; not now, when the arrangement has been acquiesced in for some time, and the Government itself is embarrassed by the depreciation of silver quite as much as its individual servants. The plethora of silver seems to be owing to increased production, especially in America, and the circumstance that Germany has recently adopted a gold coinage. The rupee can only rise in value permanently from one of the following causes:—(1) an extension of the demand for silver elsewhere; from development of silver coinage in some other country, or its increased employment in some branch of manufacture; or (2), cessation or diminution of production at the mines; or (3), reduction in the value of gold owing to the discovery of new and cheaply-workable mines. The suggestion, therefore, was a good one which was made in one of the papers a short time ago that the Indian Government should send a commissioner to report on the projects of silver mining in various parts of the world, especially the Western States of America. When I was in California, about eight months ago, there were numerous rumours of unprecedented "leads" having been struck in Nevada, but reports of the prospects of American mines are not usually regarded as remarkable for their trustworthy character, and this is a matter on which correct information is absolutely essential to the Indian Government. On the whole it is difficult to see what could be done by any administration to effect a permanent relief; probably nothing short of the introduction of a gold coinage. But the immense difficulty of such a measure in a country where silver has been the medium of exchange for so many centuries, and the enormous expense, and embarrassment it would entail on the Government seems to render it almost impossible. In the meanwhile people with no remittances to make to England may console themselves with the reflection that it will be some time before the total value of the rupee, except on imported articles will be materially diminished; and when that result is reached the gainer by the circumstance, at all events for some fraction of thirty years, will be the—usually—unfortunate ryot.—I am, &c.

March 8. T. H. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused numerous articles and letters in the newspapers on the depreciation of the value of the rupee and the consequent heavy loss to India. From the increased out-turn of silver and demand for gold all over Europe, especially in Germany and Denmark, there would appear but little prospect of any improvement for an indefinite time. It is indeed a dreary look out for us unfortunates!!

Something must be done and that quickly to grapple with the evil. But what that something is, is the question.

If that able manipulator of figures, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, would suggest some practical remedy instead of treating us to his long-winded orations one and all [illegible] with the object of proving the necessity of filling the Civil Service with native gentlemen, he would deserve the thanks and respect of all. He, his shadows Nowrojee F., and that newly self-created philanthropist, Eastwick, surely might between them concoct some means to benefit the community for whom they profess to entertain such love. I fear these patriots do not go beyond *theories*. They can all tell us when we are wrong, but whenever they have had a chance and been placed in positions requiring action and self-judgment they have not cut the figure that their "high falutin" had led the public to expect.

The remedy propounded by you in a very able article a little time back, is, I am convinced, the only remedy for the exchange question. Until the exports increase very much beyond their present figure, we must expect to have this fearful drag on us.

The resources of the country are immense, and it only requires capital and increased communication to develop the same immeasurably.

Any sums of money, however large, spent by Government now with that object must amply repay them both directly and indirectly. If it was not for enterprize (at times considered reckless), where would America be now? Compare her with the Southern Continent which has almost equal advantages! There is no such thing as private enterprize in India, and unless this task is undertaken by Government no great improvement or increase of wealth can be expected.

An immediate extension of railway communication is wanted in the first instance, and in the next an exhaustive geological and commercial survey (*i. e.* for commercial purposes) of the whole country by scientific and practical men. Staff Corps or Engineer officers are no good for the purpose; but men are required who have had experience in such countries like Australia and America.

A European who is employed at Wudwan, and who at home had been extensively and for many years connected with coal mines, asserts that from signs which he has observed, and which are known to every miner, he is convinced that there is a deposit of coal at Wudwan itself or in the immediate vicinity. Without an experimental enquiry, it is of course impossible to say whether he is right or not. For all that has been ascertained to the contrary, and for all Government may care, there may be large beds of coal in Kattywar and Guzerat. Any one who has shot in the jungles must have frequently noticed the presence of iron and other ore in the hills, to say nothing of the immense quantites of valuable gums and other products all going to waste because there is no one to utilise them as articles of commerce.

It would be very gratifying to see Messrs. ex Dewan Dadabhoy, pensioner Nowrojee and the ex-Director of the Oil Wells, instead of lecturing and teaching us our duty to India, devote their time (which has no calls on it) to some useful purposes, which would be likely to benefit the country of their adoption.

BLASE.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

We extract from Mr. Hollingberry's elaborate and extremely valuable paper on the production and employment of gold and silver the following paragraphs, in which the operation of the various causes that have contributed to bring about the present depreciation, and which render a further fall very probable, is traced with the greatest care and minuteness:—

249. The salient facts relating to the price of silver from 1834-35 may be given as follows:—

Price of standard silver in London.	No. of years.	Production of gold	Total	Produce of silver	Sterling amounts raised by Bills drawn on Government of India.
				In millions sterling.	
1834 to 1838, 59 15-16 to 60¼	5	.....	.....	.....	18·075
1839 to 1843, 60¾	5	.....	.....	.....	12·111
1844 & 1845, 59 7-16 & 59 3-16	2	(about 8 to 10 millions a year.)	60·319	(8½ to 9 millions a year.)	16·119
1846, 59½, 59 11-16, 60¼	4	127·13	34·934	6·816	7·318
1847, 61¼, 61 5-16	2	127·18	33·653	6·146	1·683
1848, 61 1-16, 61 1-16, 61	3	138·66	101·744	61·3	84·414
1849, 60 13-16, 60 9-16	2	98·05	90·807	57·	23·397
1850, 60 5-16 & 60	2	71·43	52·910	15·6	10·310
1851, 59 5-16 & 59	2	69·48	39·925	3·4	27·225
1852, 59 5-16 & 59½	2	84·	31·709	17·4	14·300
1853, 60 5-16 to 60¾	1	92·77	130·687	68·3	62·867
1854, 61 to 61¼	1	138·96	91·853	79·8	24·053
1855, 61 1-16 to 61¼	1	251·04	153·997	119·11	36·297
1834-35 to 1843-44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1844-45 to 1848-49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849-50 to 1853-54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854-55 to 1861-62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862-63 to 1866-67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-68 to 1870-71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871-72 & 1873-74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872-73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			TOTAL Years—		
1872-73 to 1875-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849-50 to 1866-67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-68 to 1875-76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

250. The principal causes which raise or lower the price of silver are—I—*Causes of enhancement*:

(*a.*) A much larger production of gold than of silver, the former acting on sensitive currencies.

(*b.*) An increase of commercial demand for silver for remittances; in other words, an enlarged demand for remittances to the East.

II.—*Causes of depreciation of Silver*:

(*c.*) A proportionately larger production of silver than of gold.

(*d.*) A diminution of commercial demand, that is loss, amount of remittances to the East, or less need of making the remittance in silver bullion; or, on the other hand, a special demand for gold, like that for the new German coinage.

(*e.*) A diminution of currency demand, that is the demonetisation of silver by various countries.

(*f.*) An increase of the Home Government's bills on India, and an increase of the tribute from Netherlands India to Holland. The fact of this latter increase can be stated but particulars in detail corresponding to that in the preceding table are not available.

The first set of causes was in operation until 1866, the second set from 1867.

251. It is seen from the table that in the eight years from 1849-50 to 1856-57, when the annual production of gold amounted to above two-thirds (70 per cent.) more than the total of the Home drafts, *plus* the production of silver, gold, through this superabundant supply of it, was depreciated; or, in other words, the gold price of silver rose from 59½ pence to 61¼ pence an ounce; and in the next ten years too, from 1857-58 to 1866-67, the same depreciation of gold, relatively to silver, or the same gold price of silver, viz., 61 to 61¼ pence an ounce, was maintained, the production of gold in that period having amounted to 251 millions, against 185 millions of Secretary of State's bills *plus* silver production, the superabundant gold thus shewing, again, nearly the same proportionate excess, namely, of about three-fifths (61 per cent).

252. In the third period of four years, from 1867-68 to 1870-71, the annual production of gold amounted to 98·95 millions against a total of 90·267 millions of silver, plus Secretary of State's drafts. The two being thus brought into nearly equal proportions—gold—by reason of the greater demand for it, through its more general use, then silver, as currency,—appreciated in value, as estimated in silver, and the gold price of silver slightly receded from 61 1/8 pence an ounce in 1866-67 to 60¼ pence an ounce in 1870-71.

253. In the fourth period, from 1872-73 to 1875-76, the production of gold in the four years amounted to 92·77 millions; while the production of silver, plus the Council drafts of the Home Government, amounted to 120·667 millions. The total of silver, plus India Council drafts being now 30 per cent more than the total production of gold, the effect of the past depreciation of gold, relatively to silver, has been reversed; silver is now depreciated relatively to gold; and the gold price of silver has fallen from 60¼ pence an ounce in 1871-72 to 55¼ pence an ounce in some months of 1875, and to 54 pence in February 1876; that is to a much lower than the lowest price (59 3/16 pence an ounce) which had ever obtained from 1833 to 1848, or even from 1810 to 1829.

254. During the redundant supply of gold in the earlier period from 1849 to 1866, when the excess over the fresh silver supply plus Home drafts was 70 per cent., the price of silver rose from 59 3/16 pence to only 61 1/16, or in one year to 61 1/16 pence; but during the superabundance of the silver supply plus Home drafts, in the later period from 1872-73 to 1875-76, when the two exceeded the total gold production by 30 per cent., the price of silver fell in a very much higher ratio than that of the rise during the larger proportionate excess of gold supply in the earlier period, viz., from 60 5/16 pence an ounce to 55¼ pence. On the surface, the rise in the gold price of silver from 1849 to 1866 should have been much greater than the subsequent fall in the period from 1873-73 to 1875-76. A special cause, however, counteracted in a measure the fall in the price of gold in the earlier period. This cause was the double standard in the United States and in France, through its operation about 250 millions sterling of gold or more than two-thirds of the new supply from the gold discoveries, was absorbed in the currencies of those States, viz., 56 millions sterling in the United States, in the early years of the gold discoveries, and 200 millions sterling in France, through a long course of bullion operations which may be held to have ceased in 1866.

255. This displacement of silver by gold in the currencies of the United States and France kept up the price of gold, or arrested its fall relatively to silver in two ways: firstly, it withdrew 250 millions of the new gold supply from the market; secondly, it threw nearly that amount of silver on the market by expelling it from the currencies of the two States. The 200 millions of silver thus thrown on the market, added to the fresh production of silver from 1849 to 1866, viz., 190 millions worth would have sent down the price of silver even below 4 pence in 1848, raising the silver price of gold but for the following circumstances, viz.:—

1st.—The transfer of the silver to the East, that it had no depressing effect on the European market, where, in fact, the high price that ruled by reason of the demand for exportation to the East (paras. 233 and 234) caused the expulsion of silver from the French and American currencies.

2nd.—The suspension of the specie payments in the United States in 1861. The whole of the gold

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb 18.)

FRANCE is preparing for the elections to the Assembly; which take place on Sunday next, Feb. 20. M. Buffet has not added to his popularity or strength by extorting his resignation from M. Leon Renault, the able Prefect of Police. There is a split in the Imperialist camp, M. Rouher and Prince Jerome appearing as rival candidates for Ajaccio.

The German Parliament has concluded its session The form in which the Penal Code amendment Bill has been passed does not satisfy Prince Bismarck, who took the opportunity of the prorogation of Parliament to deliver a protest against the licence of the German press.

The Spanish Cortes has been opened, King Alfonso, in his Speech, announces that Don Carlos is powerless. His Majesty has since left Madrid to join the Army of the North.

General Garibaldi has made a speech in which he states that there can be no honest Government which is not republican.

Apprehensions are entertained that the solution of the Eastern Question is increasing in difficulty. The prospects of peace are threatened by the uneasy relations of Turkish and Austrian men-of-war in the waters near [illegible] expectation that an English, [illegible] Commons was occupied with considering a resolution of Sir William Fraser for the better government of London. The next day it discussed the Increase of the Episcopate. The two chief subjects of debate in the House of Lords have been the new Court of Final Appeal and the Exchange of the Gambia.

The most animated and important debate which has taken place as yet in the House of Commons was that of yesterday, Feb. 17, on the bill introduced by Mr. Disraeli for enabling Her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles, which should supplement the declaration of English monarchy with that of Indian Empire. There was some captious criticism forthcoming from Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster. But the speech of Sir G. Campbell, with the exception of Sir E. Colebrooke the only Anglo-India who took part in the debate, was a cordial approval of the contemplated step, and he reflected the general opinion of the House.

Two important Liberal electoral triumphs have been won this week. At Leominster Colonel Hanbury Leamox has been defeated; at Manchester the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Callender (Conservative), has been gained by Mr. Jacob Bright.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on February 17, Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., moved for a rule *nisi* for a criminal information against the publisher of the *World* for an alleged libel on Mr. Horsman, M.P.

Richard Banner Oakley made his fifth appearance on February 17 before the Lord Mayor. It transpired that the balance-sheet of the Co-operative Credit Bank published in September last was entirely fictitious, representing a profit more than £11,000, whereas there was actually a loss of £15,000. Oakley was again remanded, bail being refused.

On the same day (Feb. 17) the trial of the promoters of the Eupion Gas Company terminated in a verdict of "Not guilty" in favour of all the defendants on a charge of conspiracy. On the charge of obtaining a settlement and quotation on the Stock Exchange by fraudulent allotments, Aspinall, Whyte, Muir, and Charles Knocker were found guilty, Fry and George Knocker being acquitted.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have decided against Mr. Cook, the Clifton clergyman who refused the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins on the ground that he did not believe in the personality of the devil.

An alarming collision occurred between the Strathclyde, of Glasgow, and the Franconia, of Bremen, on Feb. 17, at 4 p.m.

Sir John Coleridge, father of Lord Coleridge, is dead.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. F. H. Hanmer, Ben. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. J. Parton, C. B., Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. Kayvett, Mad. Ret.; Capt. H. Strong, Mad. Ret.; W. Arbuckle, Bo. Ret.; Viscount Exmouth. Sir J. T. Coleridge; M. Murray, late Mad. C. S.; Commander J. H. Sanders, R. N.; Countess of Gosford; Rear-Admiral Bacher; Rear-Admiral Dickson, C. B.; Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart.; G. D. Anderson, of the Burmah Police; J. A. Baynes, Central Indian Railway Co.; J. Gavin, late of Ceylon; H. Handford, Brit. Ind. Steam Nav. Co.; the Right Hon. R. Keatinge; Lady Maria Meade; Capt. H. H. Sevenoaks, late E. I. C.

THE NEW TITLE OF THE QUEEN.

(*Times*, Feb. 18.)

THE animated discussion in the House of Commons last night, on the proposal to make an addition to the title of the Queen in order to denote her Sovereignty over India, might have been less heated and confused if Mr. Disraeli's opening statement had been more detailed. Mr. Disraeli might have seemed peculiarly fitted to deliver a speech which should stir the feelings of our Indian fellow-subjects as well as our own. But he contented himself with a statement which, although marked by good taste, could excite nobody, and which scarcely attempted to explain why there should be any titular change at all. Nor did he state what the new designation is to be. The House was left to guess whether Her Majesty intends to style herself Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India; or Queen of the United Kingdom and Empress of India. There are special arguments for both titles, and special objections to both. Hence a great part of the Debate was devoted to a discussion of the two styles. Mr. Disraeli might have answered much of Mr. Lowe's ingenious argument in advance if he had distinctly stated whether Her Majesty did or did not intend to call herself Empress. Towards the end of the Debate Mr. Forster and Mr. Bright pressed him to remove the uncertainty, but he replied that if the House should refuse to pass the Bill until it knew the precise intention of Her Majesty it would interfere with her prerogative Such an argument, however, is scarcely fitted to impress an Assembly which must be responsible for all changes affecting the State. All that is needed to save the dignity of the Crown is to give the Sovereign a verbal liberty to assume any title she may choose, and such would be the effect of the Bill introduced last night. On the other hand, the House of Commons would preserve its power if the Prime Minister were to state what title he would recommend Her Majesty to assume. Mr. Disraeli did not absolutely refuse to give that information, and the House will do well to press the Government for it before reading the Bill a second time.

We cannot properly consider whether there should be any change of title unless we frankly recognize the vast difference between England and India. Conquered by the sword, India is kept by the same means. No doubt we are very different from its old masters. We rule it for the good of the people, and our sovereignty is the only safeguard against anarchy. The Natives may also be anxious that we should remain in the place of command. But, in truth, it would be out of the question to ask what are their political preferences; and, on the other hand, such events as the Mutiny show that we have to contend with a crowd of adverse influences. Nor can we disguise from the Natives themselves the character of the benevolent despotism to which they are subject. They know as well as we do, that they are under a Sovereignty which, if inflexibly just is not to be shaken off; and, in truth, that is the best form of rule which either Prince or Ryot can comprehend. Hence it is easy to dismiss some of the objections made last night to the assertion of absolute power. Whether Her Majesty should style herself the Queen, the Empress, or the Sovereign Lady of India, she will equally make an assertion of absolute authority. Nor is it of the slightest importance that the Natives, and many even of the nobles, will assume the Sovereignty to be personal. Parliament is, doubtless, the supreme authority over India as well as over every other part of the Empire; but it does not directly interfere with the administration of that Dependency, and the Natives could not be made to understand how government could be conducted by means of a permanent public meeting. They can conceive no rule which is not personal, and thus the authority of England is conveniently typified by the Queen. They are also impressed by titles in a degree which it is difficult for the rationalistic minds of the West to follow. It is quite true that no title can add to the supremacy of the Crown in India; but Mr. Lowe betrayed a forgetfulness of his own speeches, as well as of some universal instincts, when he insinuated that hence there was no need to make any change in the titular dignities of the Sovereign. The East India Company was as supreme as the Crown is now; yet Mr. Lowe himself, in 1858, said that the Native Princes felt degraded by being the vassals of a Mercantile Corporation. The change of authority since that time has been more nominal than real, for the Sovereign power of the Company may be said to have almost passed away in 1784, when it was placed under the Board of Control; yet the direct rule of the Crown has made a great change in the feelings of the Native Princes. Mr. Disraeli mentioned last night that they would be particularly pleased if the Queen should proclaim her Sovereignty over India, and we believe that the Ryots would be equally impressed by such a mark of the direct relation between their country and the Sovereign of Great Britain.

Mr. Lowe's objections to a change of title were partly frivolous and partly perverse. When he reminded the House that the Queen was Defender of the Faith, and asked how such a designation could be added to a proclamation of Sovereignty over India, he forgot that the Defender of the Faith already defends one creed in England, another in Scotland, and a third in Ireland. The phrase is one of those interesting relics of antiquity which it would be wantonly mischievous to destroy, yet which have ceased to denote any definite duty. But Mr. Lowe was betrayed into a far graver mistake when he argued that nothing should be said about India in the title of the Queen, lest India should some day be wrenched from the dominions of Great Britain. All Empires are, of course, mortal, but the wisest course is for each to assume that it will have a perpetuity of existence. If we were to assume our-

selves with speculations about the loss of India, and to take precautions against such a calamity, the Natives and the people of foreign countries would soon believe that we lacked either power or spirit to maintain our Empire. The best way to keep India is to act as if we could never surrender it. Mr. Lowe laid more stress, however, on the argument that the Colonies would feel hurt if India were mentioned in the new title and they were not. Such a result would be unfortunate, and if Mr. Lowe's belief were well-founded, it would be a strong objection to any change of titular dignity. But the Colonies would not feel complimented if Her Majesty were to style herself Queen of the Dependencies; and Mr. Anderson's proposal that she should be called "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Australia, India, and South Africa," merely shows that the member for Glasgow has no sense of humour. The truth is, as Mr. Disraeli urged, that the Colonies are included under the names of Great Britain and Ireland. The Colonists assume that they are English citizens; they would resent any proposal to class them with the Natives of India; and if they were to seek for a distinct mention of Australia or Canada, they would thus denote a separation of interest which might soon lead to something more.

Much more debateable ground is reached when we ask what title Her Majesty should assume. Mr. Disraeli may be attracted by the title of Empress, but that there are objections to it cannot be disguised. It would be an awkward addition to the designation of Queen and necessitate many clumsy periphrases. Would she be styled Her Royal and Imperial Majesty? Would the Princes of the Blood take the same formidable adjectives? A more substantial objection is that, though we are citizens of the British Empire, the title of Empress is not English. All the Emperors, from the time of Rome downwards, had such reasons for the assumption of the title as Her Majesty does not possess and need not seek. The only argument in favour of it is that, in popular language, it has a more absolute sound than King, and that it would denote sovereignty over the Princes as well as the Peoples of India. But [illegible] to the East, and the trans- [illegible] something different from the [illegible]pe. There would be no [illegible]er hand, to such a designa- [illegible]. It would harmonize with [illegible] familiar to the people of [illegible]nked in the minds with the [illegible] and if the name of India is [illegible]he change will be attained.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 17.

THE ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES.

THE passage in the Speech from the Throne which related to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India having been read by the clerk at the table,

Mr. Disraeli, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to bring in a Bill to enable Her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies. After what was said in the paragraph of the Queen's Speech he thought the House would hardly require him to inform them that the change contemplated by Her Majesty referred to India. At the time of the transfer of the Government of India to the Queen the propriety of making some addition to the Royal style and titles was considered by the Ministry of the day; but though no proposition was adopted on the subject none was negatived. Since that period the interest felt by the people of this country in India had greatly increased, and the visit of the Prince of Wales had naturally given a fresh stimulus to that feeling both in England and in India. Under all the circumstances the Government considered that the time had now arrived when the original instructions of Her Majesty and her responsible advisers on the subject should be carried into effect, and he asked the House, therefore, to pass a Bill which would consist of a single clause, to enable Her Majesty by proclamation to make any addition to her style and titles. In taking this course he was following the precedent set by the Act of Union, which authorised the King to announce, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the style and title that he would assume. In the present instance it was proposed to take the same course, and to ask the assent of Parliament to a Bill which would enable Her Majesty to exercise her high prerogative, and proclaim the addition to her style and titles.

Mr. Lowe admitted that he was undertaking an ungracious task in raising objections at that early stage of the Bill, and believed that Ministers would not have proposed this measure unless they felt that it would be agreeable to Her Majesty's feelings; but the matter concerned not only Her Majesty, but the people of this country. He presumed that the title was to be Queen or Empress of India; and supposing it to be the latter, he saw no advantage that could arise from styling Her Majesty Queen of England and Empress of India. The right hon. gentleman then gave a legal interpretation of the terms "king" or "queen" and "empress." Again, let them ask themselves whether it was wise and prudent, in dealing with such a country as India, to make a marked distinction in the title which was given to the Sovereign who governed us with the advice and assistance of her Parliament? Why give her the title of Empress, and thereby put it into the heads of the people of India that we obtained their country by the sword, and meant to keep it by the sword? Was it not, indeed, one of those things which ought not to be put prominently before them? The general effect of his argument, therefore, was that it was not wise or expedient for Her Majesty to assume the title of Empress of India. There then remained the question whether she might not properly assume the title of Queen of India; and that, no doubt, was worthy of consideration; but supposing she assumed that title, there was another curious point to be considered. The Queen was also "Defender of the Faith." Her title would consequently run in these words—"Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of India, Defender of the Faith." Then arose the question—"What faith? "The Queen, it should be remembered, was Sovereign of other dominions besides the countries comprising the United Kingdom. We had planted colonies in different parts of the globe, and peopled them with a hardy and an industrious race, which were destined to be the mothers of nations and the seats of great empires. In short, there was nothing of which England had more reason to boast than her colonies. But what would those important communities say when they found that India had been selected to be thus distinguished in the Royal style and titles, and that we had put aside our own descendants, who had so nobly vindicated the character of England by their industry and success, in order to bestow this extraordinary mark of Royal favour on India? All he desired in making these observations was that the question should be fully and fairly considered by the House, the Government, and Her Majesty, and he hoped that when the subject came again before the House it would be in a form that would be free from objections.

Sir G. Campbell disclaimed all sympathy with Mr. Lowe's views, and, as an old Indian, expressed his great satisfaction that the Queen was about to assume a title which would signify her interest in India. As representative of the British people, she should assume the position of the Great Mogul. He differed from Mr. Disraeli's description of the Indian princes, most of whom, he said, were really of no greater consequence than the Duke of Argyll, at which there was much laughter.

Sir E. Colebrooke hoped the assumption of a new title would not be followed by the assumption of new powers and prerogatives: and Mr. Newdegate deprecated any change in the Royal title, reminding the House what happened when Defender of the Faith was omitted from a portion of the coinage.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. P. Wyndham, and Mr. Goldsmid made some observations, and?

Mr. Disraeli, in the course of a brief reply, twitted Mr. Lowe with being always a "prophet of evil," contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent, and denied that it was in any sense a slur upon the colonies. As to a possible misconception of the proposal by the Indian princes, the Bill was not brought in for their gratification, but with the conviction that it would be a source of satisfaction to the millions of the people of India. At the same time he had reason to know that the princes would be peculiarly gratified by an additional style and title. They were proud of being the feudatories of great Empire, and were anxious that steps should be taken to identify them more closely with the English Crown. The change proposed would not be a change of title, but simply an addition thereto, but it was because the Government were convinced that it was a matter of high policy that they asked the House to take the course proposed by the Bill.

In answer to Mr. Bright Mr. Disraeli pointed out that to state beforehand what title the Queen would assume would be binding her down, and not enabling her to exercise her prerogative. But he remarked that Her Majesty has always exercised her prerogative with the greatest consideration for the wishes of Parliament.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 12.)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs. The writer admits that at all times, including the cold season, the climate of Bombay is rather relaxing than invigorating; but, on the other hand, even in the hottest months, May and October, the heat is tempered by the sea breeze. It is in the cold season that the weather is at its best, and society practically deserts the city except during these four months. We gather, however, that even in the height of festivities Bombay is not particularly lively. There is a theatre, but it is seldom open; there are occasional concerts and dancing-parties; but, as a rule, "formal dinner-parties are the only kind of gaiety that Bombay goes steadily in for." The enjoyment of these banquets is perhaps scarcely enhanced by the extreme touchiness which prevails in regard to precedence, so that a guest is advised to ascertain before hand what he is himself entitled to or what he owes to others, or he may find himself at war with half the company before the evening is over. Club life seems to furnish some compensation for the stiffness of formal society.

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CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
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VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
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Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibsdey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CABTE ROUGE	17	19

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HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29
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MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29
,, EXCELLENT WINE	24

STILL.

HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
,, MARCOBRUNNER	36	—
,, RUDESHEIMER, ... mellow	24	26
,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
,, LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN, WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old ..... gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior..black seal	31
REYNAL, A CHOICE pale sherry ..... gold seal	28
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale ..... black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	21
MANZANILLA ..... red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dioner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz. Net Cash.
,, ,, 6 ,, pts. ,, 3 12 ,, ,,

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

	All in Bond in India. 4 Gals. Jar.	1½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Violet seal	31	—	—	—
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Re. 1½ or with Plated Taps Re. 3½.

PORTS.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
,, black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

		In Bond. Rs.	As.
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap.		26	0
Do. do. in Pint flasks		14	0
Do. fine old, soft Pale	yellow cap	22	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks		12	0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap		13	0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks		10	0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.		16	0
Do. in Flasks		9	0
Do. ½ Flasks		5	10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica		14	0
Do. fine "Pineapple"		11	0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		13	13
FIELDS GIN		13	8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality		15	0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best		9	0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Without Jar	20 Gals. Cask.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
,, ,, 2	7-8	148	...
,, ,, 3	6-0	111	...
,, ,, 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Re. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for	Gall.	Each
Ditto	1 Gall.	Re. 1
Do. do.	2 ,, ,,	2 0 ,,
Do. do.	4 ,, ,,	2 8 ,,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	In Bond. Rs.	As.
ONE STAR, in great demand	16	0
ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
TWO STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall. 1 Dozen	20	0
ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	16	8
ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	18	8
TWO STARS	18	8
THREE STARS, superior	28	8
FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case, Rs. 22. In Bond.

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	6½	
Do. YELLOW ,,	5½	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs